

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on
Justice and Public Safety

**Department of Public Safety
Division of Adult Correction and
Juvenile Justice**

March 25, 2015



FISCAL RESEARCH DIVISION
A Staff Agency of the North Carolina General Assembly

Base Budget FY 2015-16

Total Budget:

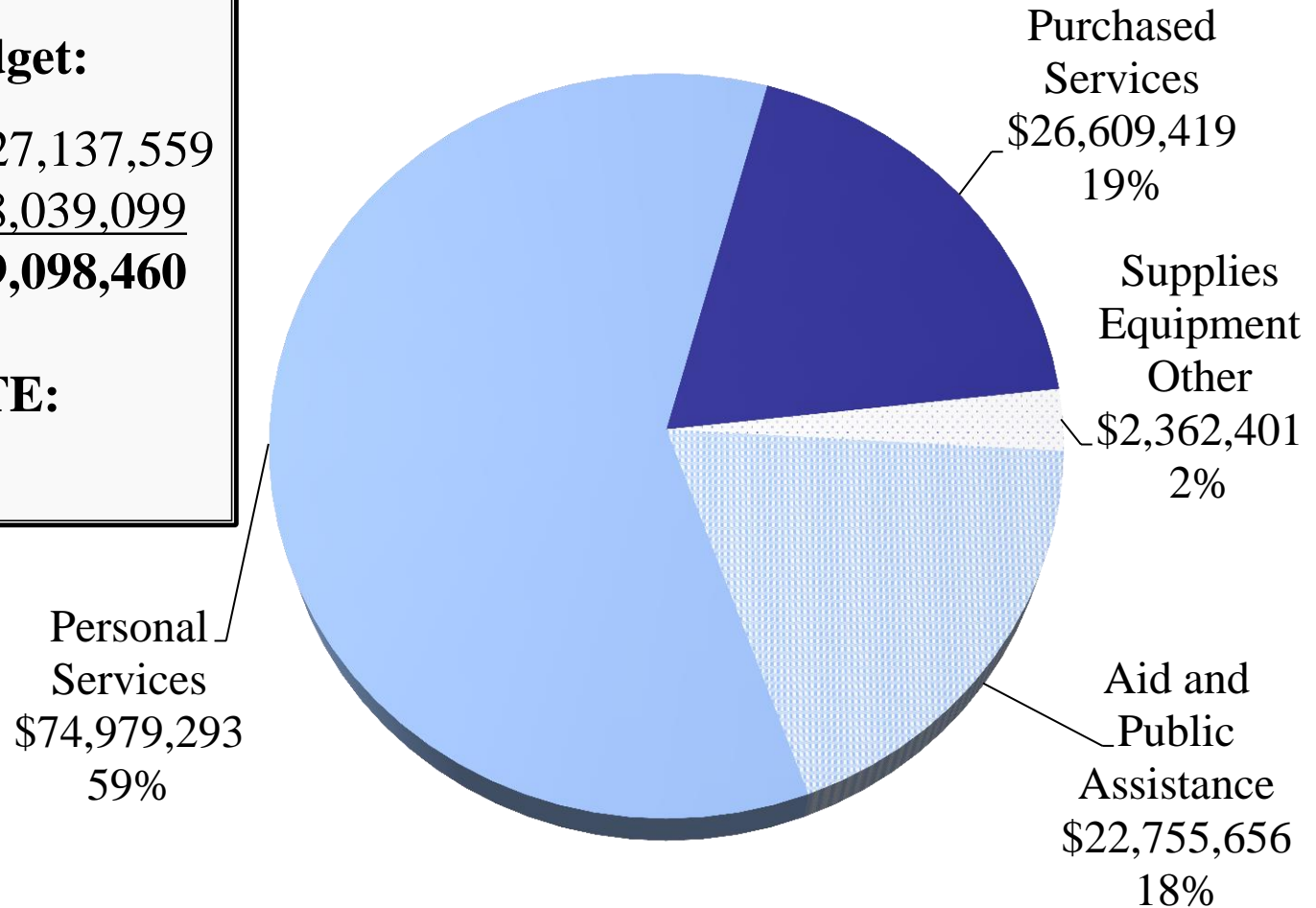
Gen. Fund: \$127,137,559

Receipts: \$ 8,039,099

Total: \$119,098,460

Total FTE:
1,353

Juvenile Justice



Source: IBIS Worksheet I; 03/2015

The Origins of Juvenile Justice

- In the 18th and 19th centuries, juveniles were confined with adult criminals in workhouses and prisons.
- Often confined for non-criminal offenses such as truancy or parental neglect.
- As part of the reform movement of the mid-1800s, “houses of refuge” for juveniles were established.

Brief History of Juvenile Justice in North Carolina

- 1909 –First training school built
- 1919 – The NCGA passes the Juvenile Court Act
- **1998 – General Assembly passed the Juvenile Justice Reform Act**



Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School

Defining “Juvenile”

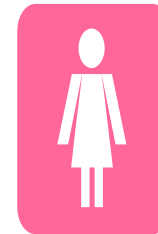
- In North Carolina, individuals over the age of 16 are considered adults.
- Juveniles over the age of 13 who commit a felony may be transferred and prosecuted in the adult corrections system.
- Two types of youth in the juvenile justice system:
 - **Delinquent youth:** children aged 6 to 15 who have committed a crime
 - **Undisciplined youth:** children aged 6 to 17 who are beyond the disciplinary control of their parent or guardian
- A “status offense” is an offense that is a crime only because of the age of the person committing it (truancy, running away from home, alcohol consumption).

Jurisdiction

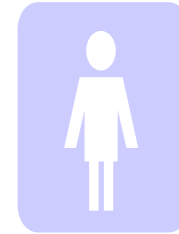
Juvenile Population Age 6 to 17*

1,564,414

Juvenile Pop. By Gender

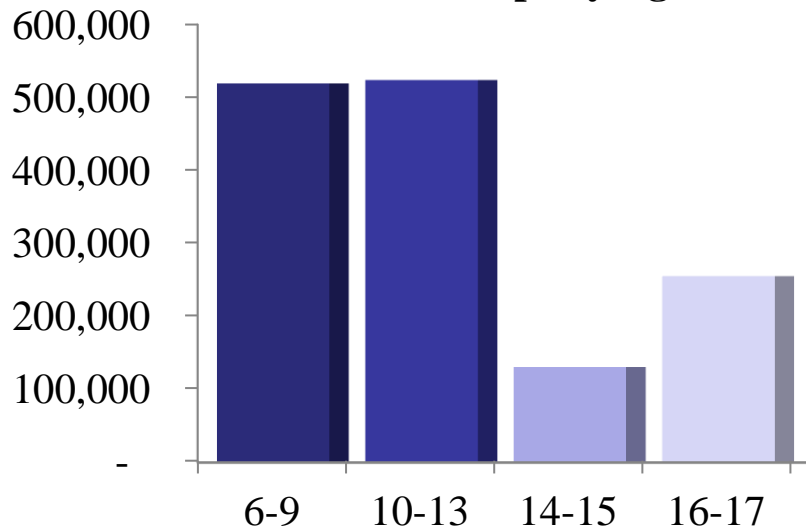


765,058

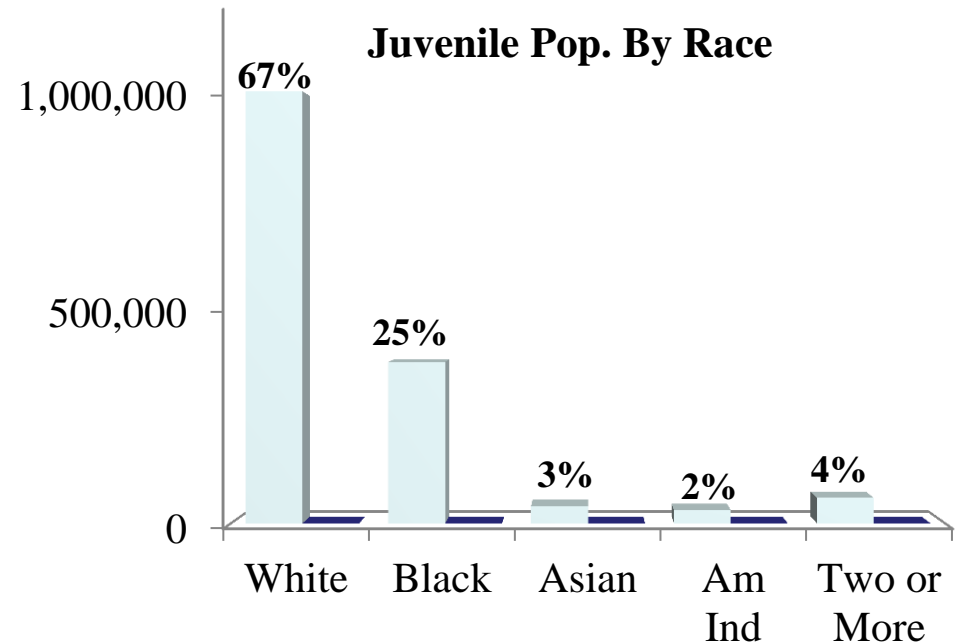


799,356

Juvenile Pop. By Age



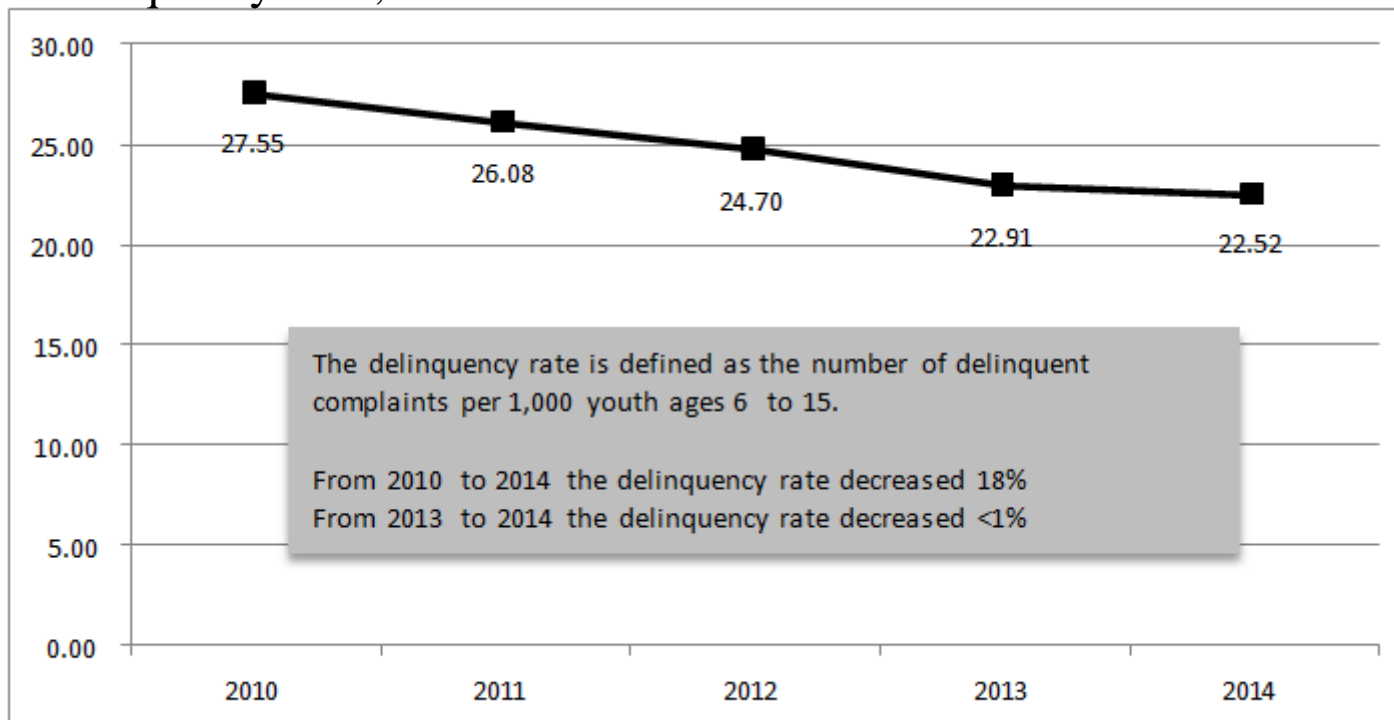
Juvenile Pop. By Race



*Population as of 2014; Source: www.demog.state.nc.us

Trends

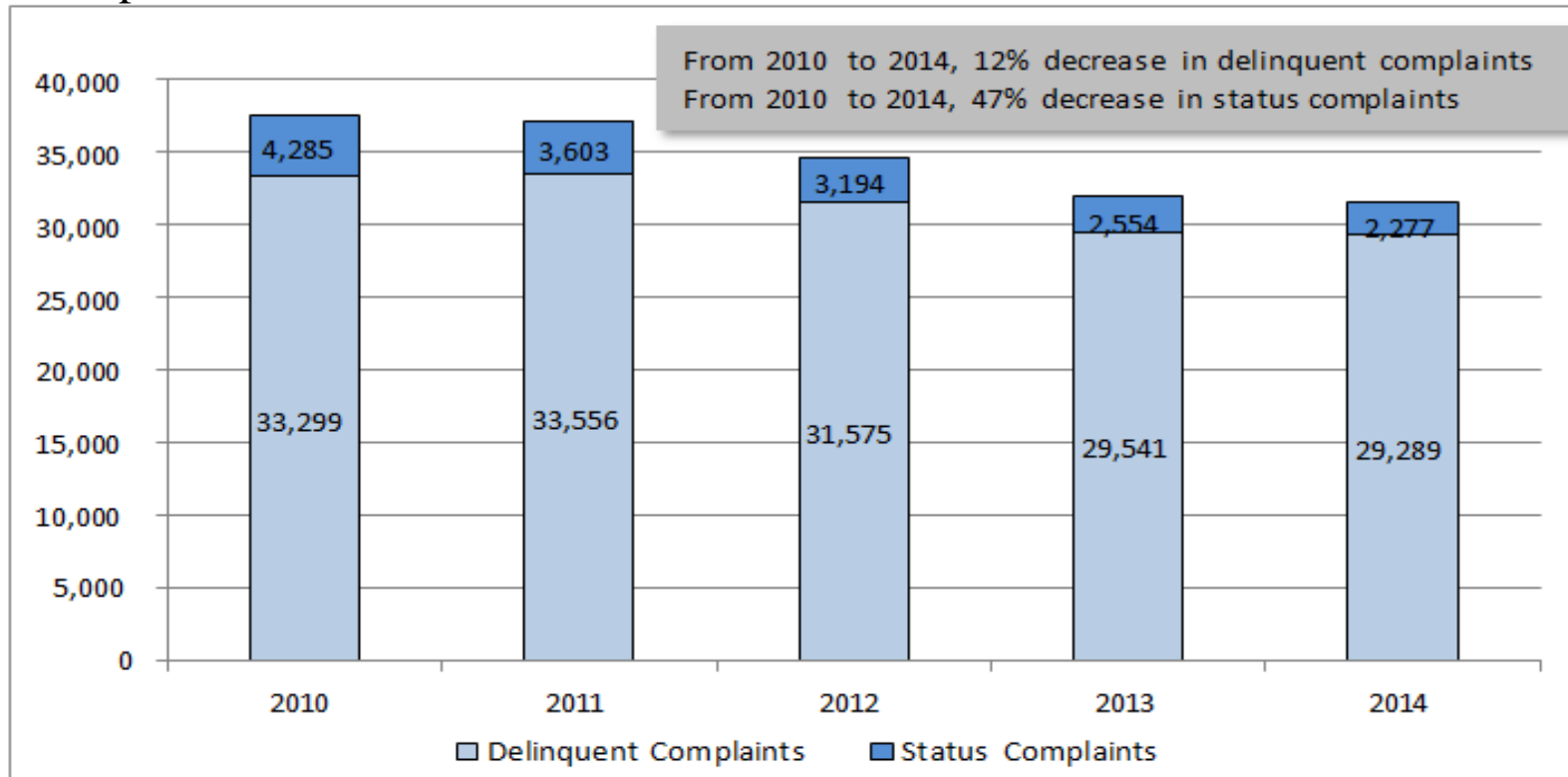
Delinquency Rate, 2010-2014



Source: DACJJ

Trends, Continued

Complaints Received, 2010-2014



Source: DACJJ

Complaints By Gender, Age, Race

Juvenile with Complaints CY 2014

Complaints By Gender



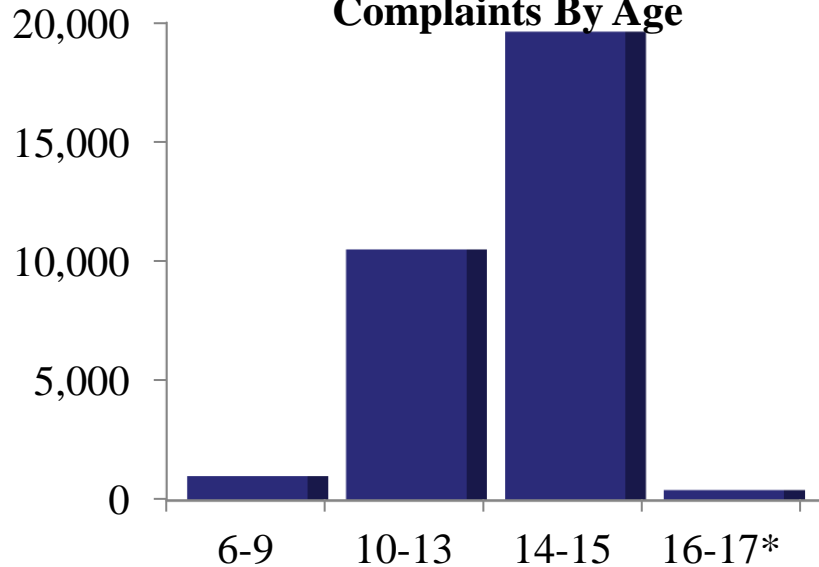
7,747



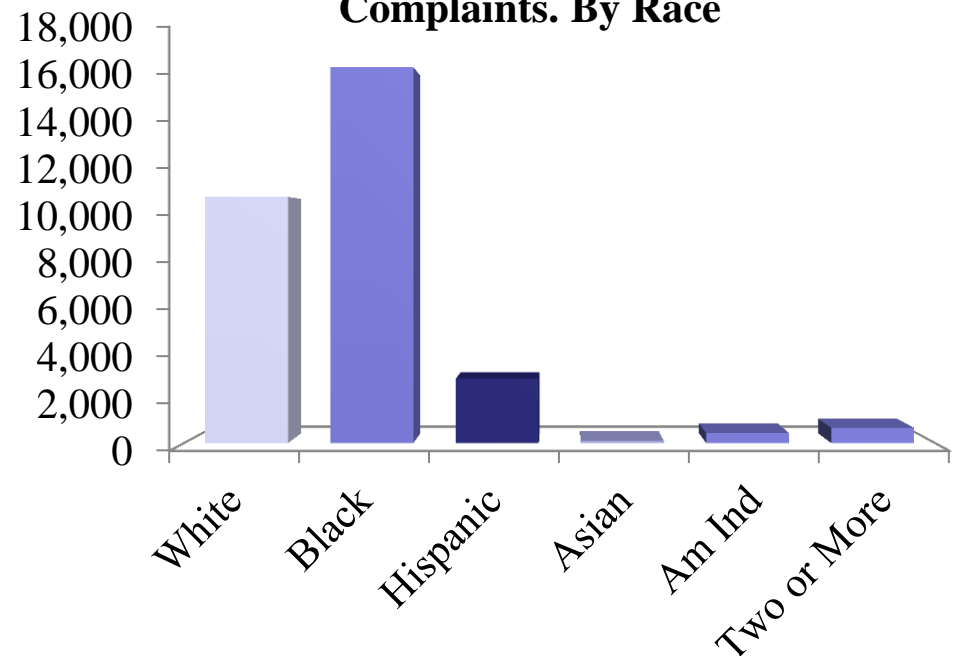
23,817

31,564

Complaints By Age

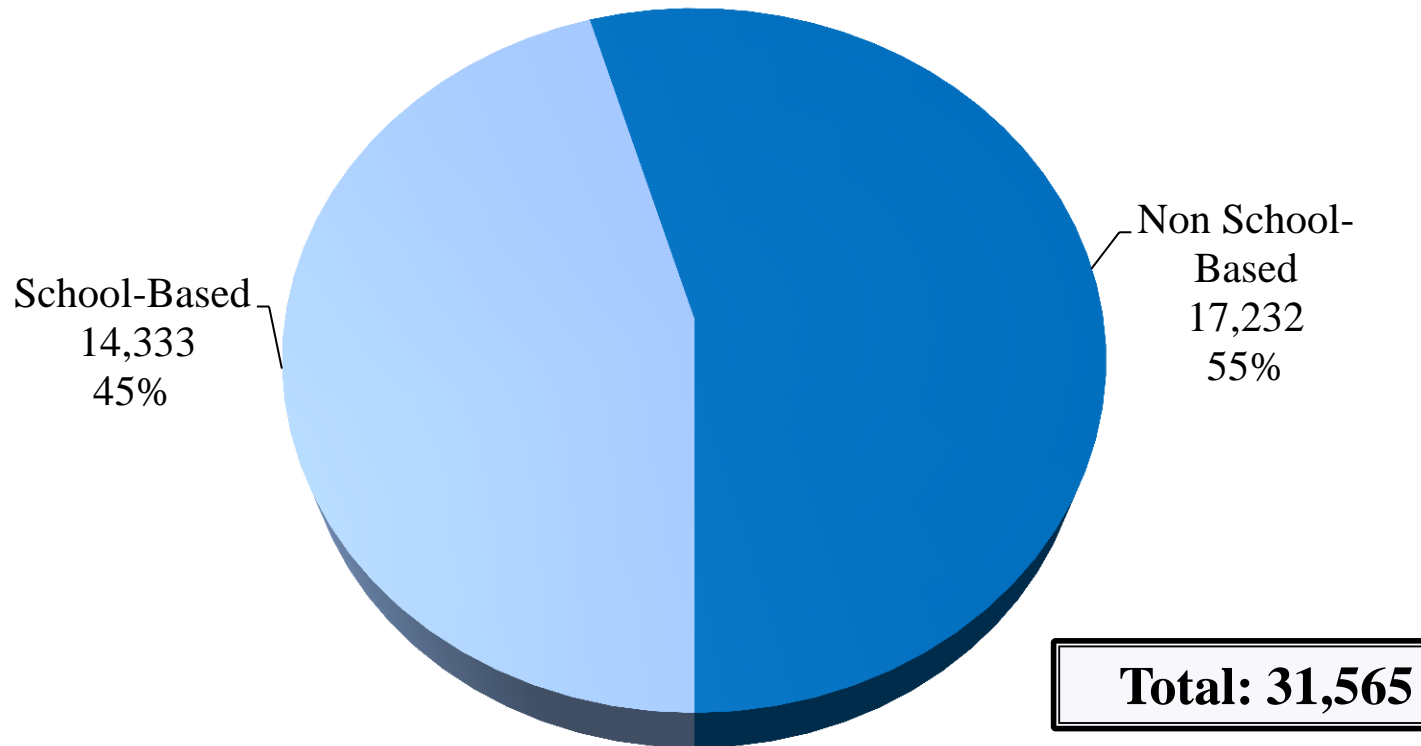


Complaints. By Race



*Data source: DACJJ

Complaints By Source, CY 2014

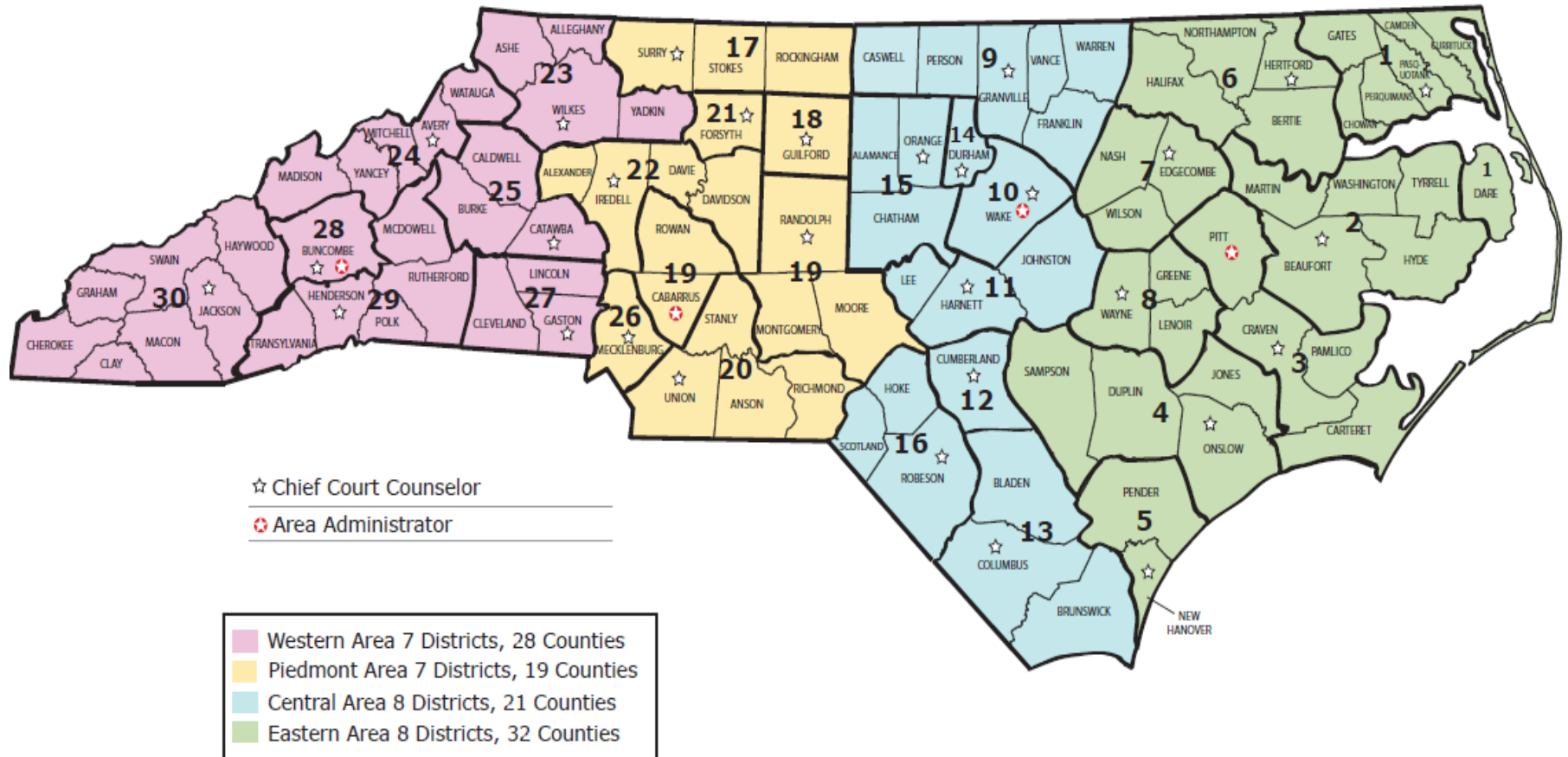


Data Source: DACJJ

The Process: Intake

- A delinquency complaint is made (by parents/guardians, SROs, law enforcement, or DSS)
- The juvenile is screened and evaluated by a court counselor, who has these options:
 - *Divert* the juvenile
 - *Approve* the complaint for court
 - *Resolve* with no further action needed
- Certain offenses cannot be diverted and must proceed to court.

Court Services



Source: DACJJ

Court Services

Total Budget:

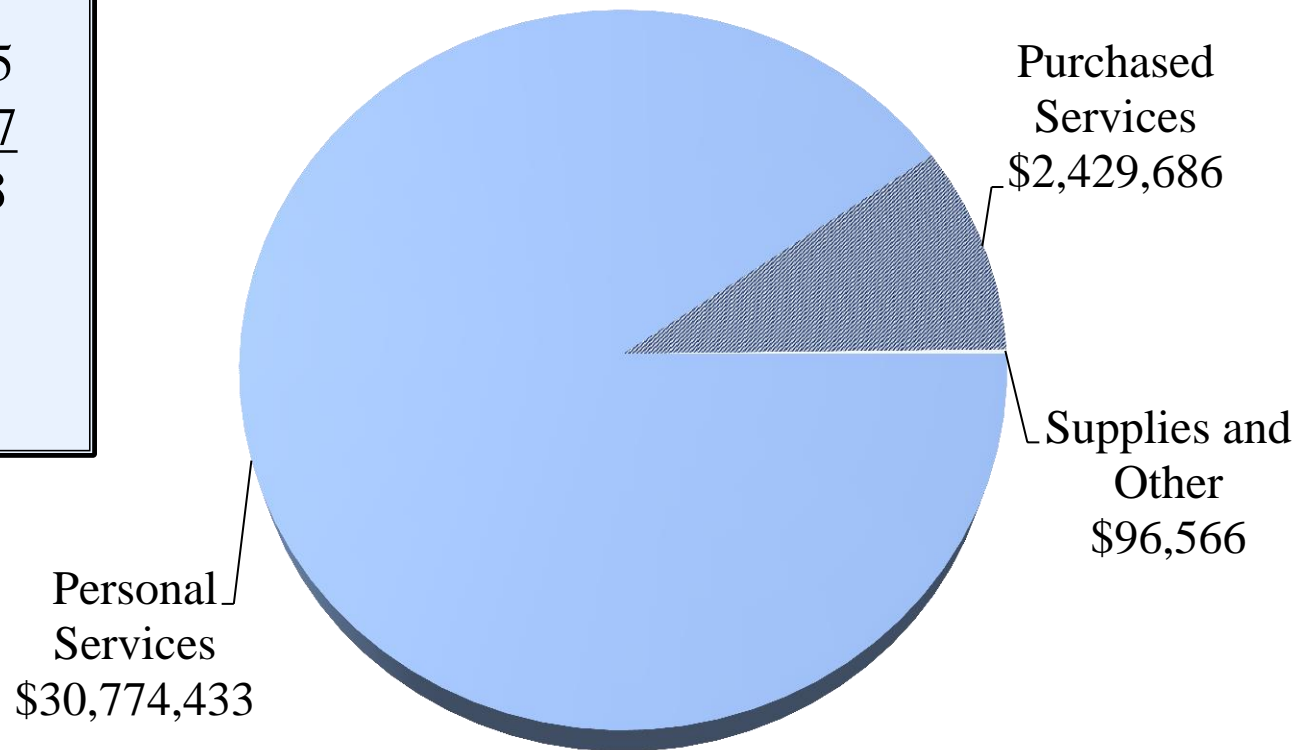
Approp.: \$33,300,985

Receipts: \$ 146,597

Total: \$33,154,388

Total FTE:
537.75

FY 2015-16 Base Budget



Source: NC IBIS Worksheet I, 03/2015

Risk/Needs Assessment

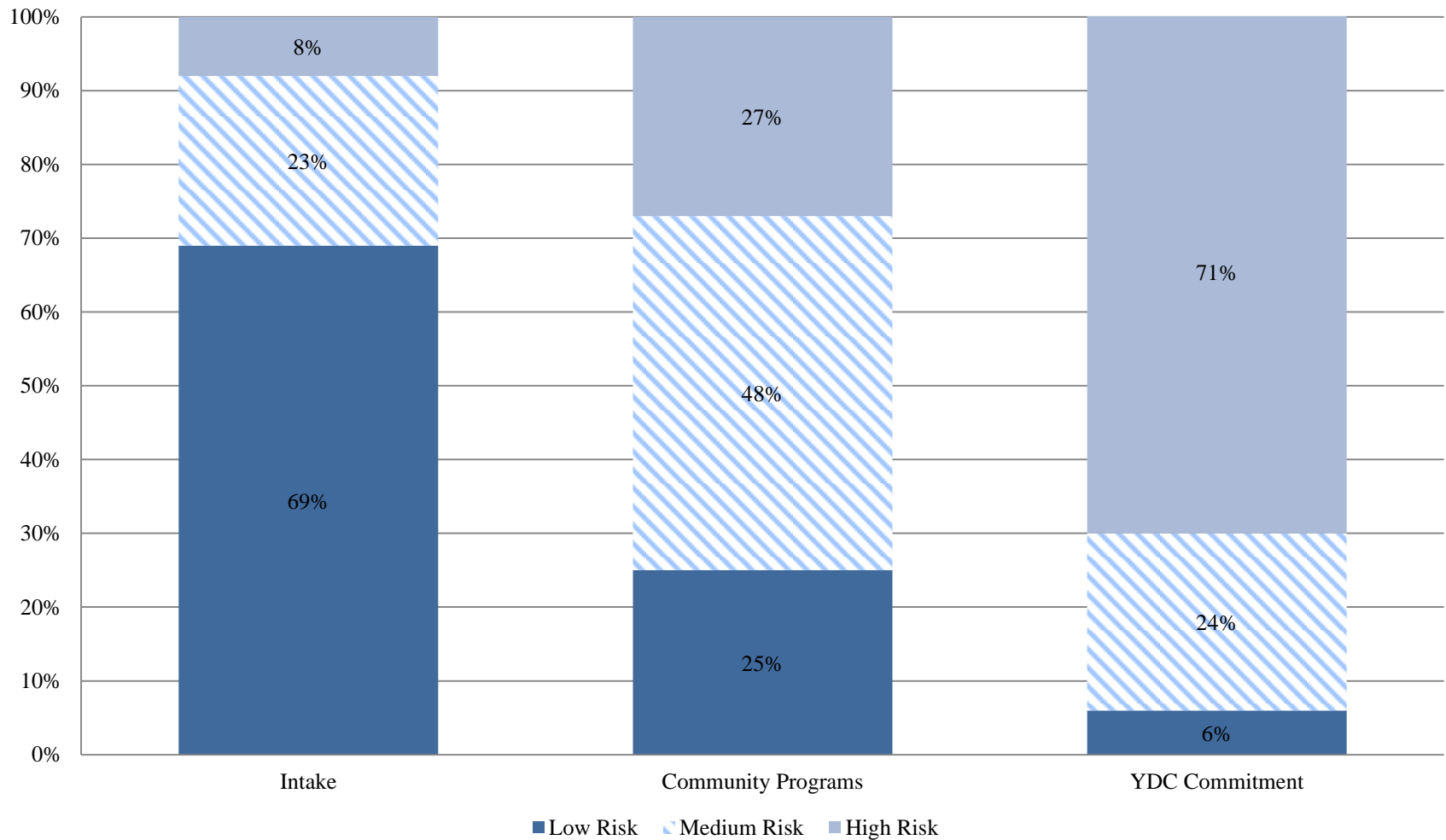
Risk Factors

- First referral before age 12
- Prior intake referrals
- Prior adjudications
- Prior assaults
- Run away
- School behavior problems
- Parents/guardians
unwilling/unable to provide
supervision

Assessed Needs

- Below grade level
- Has a child
- History of victimization
- Risky sexual behavior
- Mental health needs
- Basic needs unmet
- Impaired functioning
- Conflict in the home
- Parent/guardian with disabilities
- Substance abuse in household
- Family members involved in
criminal activity

Risk Level of Juveniles at Intake, Community Program Admission and YDC Commitment



Source: DACJJ

The Process: Sanctions

Level I – Community Disposition (3,287, 63%)

Community based program, substance abuse treatment, restitution, fines, community service, victim/offender reconciliation, probation, license revocation, curfew, intermittent confinement, supervised day program

Level II – Intermediate Disposition (1,829, 35%)

Anything under Community Disposition, plus must include one of the following: intensive probation, residential treatment facility, supervised day program, detention, regimented training program, house arrest, placement in a multipurpose group home

Level III – Commitment (124, 2%)

Placement in a youth development center for at least 6 months

G.S.. 7B-2506-2517; Source: Sentencing Commission Juvenile Delinquent Population Projection Report, November 2014

Offense Classification and Disposition Level

Offense	Disposition Level			TOTAL
	Level 1 (Community)	Level 2 (Intermediate)	Level 3 (Commitment)	
Violent (A-E felony)	3 (2%)	87 (66%)	42 (32%)	132 (2.5%)
Serious (F-I felony; A1 misd.)	374 (31%)	776 (65%)	51 (4%)	1,201 (23%)
Minor (1-3 misd.)	2,910 (75%)	966 (25%)	31 (0.8%)	3,907 (75%)
TOTAL	3,287	1,829	124	5,240

G.S.. 7B-2508; Source: Sentencing Commission Juvenile Delinquent Population Projection Report, November 2014, Table 4

Detention Center Services

G.S.. 143B-820 – State subsidy to county detention facilities

Requires Juvenile Justice to pay the county:

- 50% of cost of caring for a juvenile from within the county
- 100% of cost of caring for juvenile from outside the county

Requires counties to pay Juvenile Justice:

- Pay 50% of cost of caring for a juvenile from within the county to Juvenile Justice when placed outside the county

Counties also pay 50% of cost at State facility

Total Net Receipts from Counties: \$4.7 million

\$244/day
Current Rate

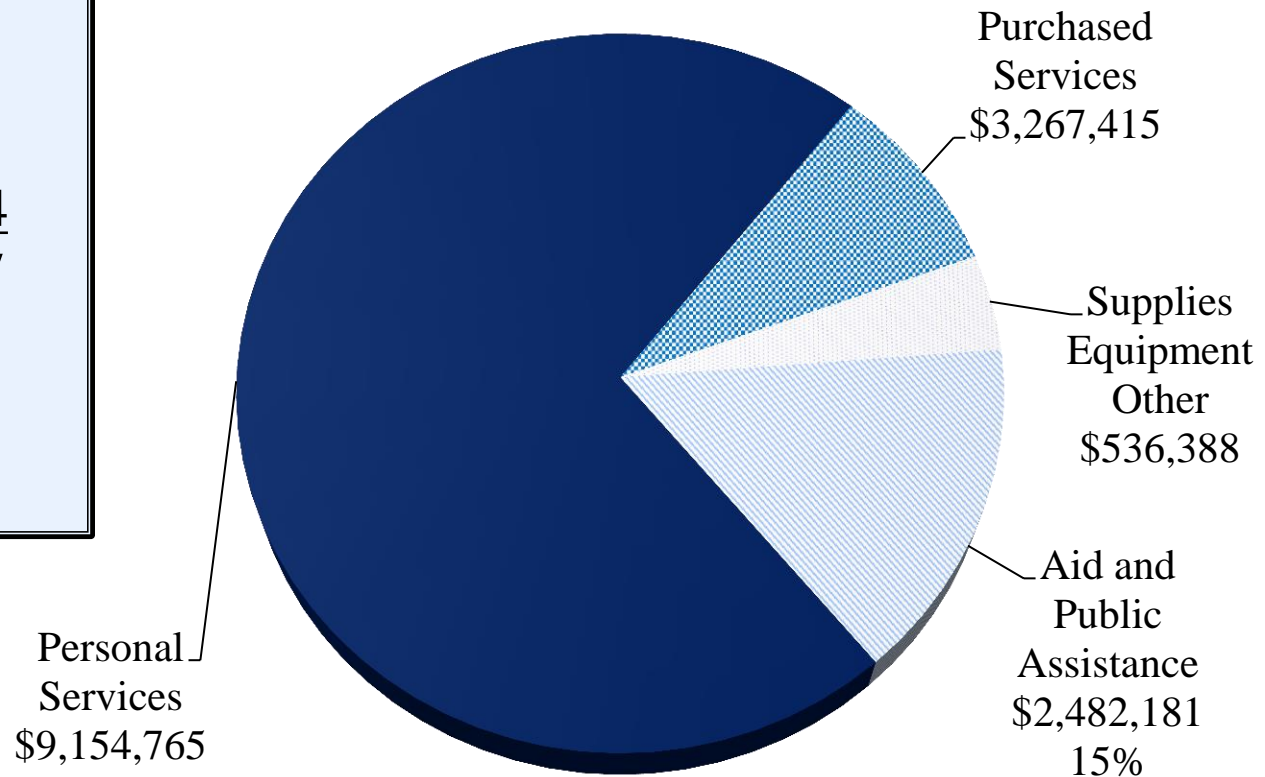
Detention Center Services

Total Budget:

Approp.: \$7,113,893
Receipts: \$ 5,853,114
Total: \$12,967,007

Total FTE:
185.5

FY 2015-16 Base Budget



Source: IBIS Worksheet I, 03/2015

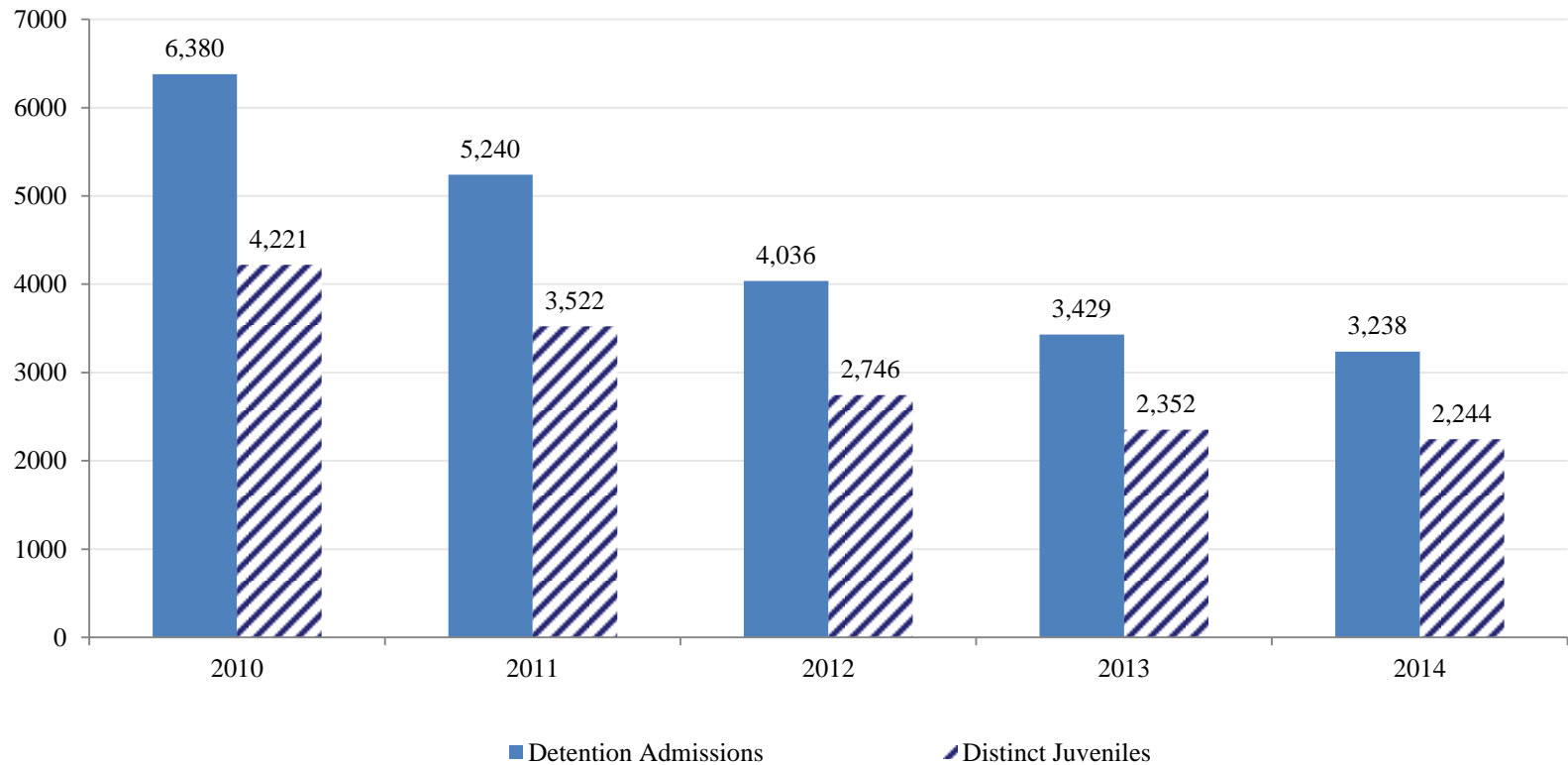
Detention Center Services

State Detention Centers	FY 2013-14 Budget	FTE	Beds	Cost/Bed	ADP Dec. 2014
Alexander	\$1,602,512	33	24	\$66,771	21
Cumberland	\$1,386,095	29	18	\$77,005	11
Gaston	\$1,246,219	33	24	\$51,925	20
New Hanover	\$1,119,073	25	18	\$62,170	11
Pitt	\$1,034,930	26	18	\$57,496	11
Wake	\$1,387,673	30	24	\$57,819	20
Total	\$7,776,502	185.5	126	\$62,197	
County Detention Centers	FY 2013-14 Budget	FTE	Beds	Cost/Bed	ADP Dec. 2014
Durham	\$602,924	21	14	\$43,066	10
Forsyth	\$716,018	21	16	\$44,126	9
Guilford	\$1,780,590	36	48	\$37,095	22

Richmond and Buncombe Detention Centers were closed in the 2013 budget.

Source: DACJJ

Detention Trend Data, 2010-2014



Source: DACJJ

Process: Level I Disposition

Community disposition

- Probation
- Community-based programs
- Sanctions on behavior (curfew, not associating with certain people, limitations on movement)

Community Programs

G.S.. 143B-845 – Legislative Intent

- Develop *community-based** alternatives to youth development centers
- Provide *community-based* delinquency, substance abuse, and gang prevention strategies and programs
- Provide *non-institutional* dispositional alternatives that will protect the community and the juveniles
- Plan and organize programs and services at the community level and develop in partnership with the State

* Emphasis added

Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC) Appropriation

G.S. 143B-1104– Funding for programs

Requires Juvenile Justice to annually develop and implement a funding mechanism for programs that:

- Funds effective programs and not fund ineffective ones
- Uses a formula for the distribution of funds
- Allows and encourages local flexibility
- Combines resources

\$22,745,217

FY 2015-16

Base Budget

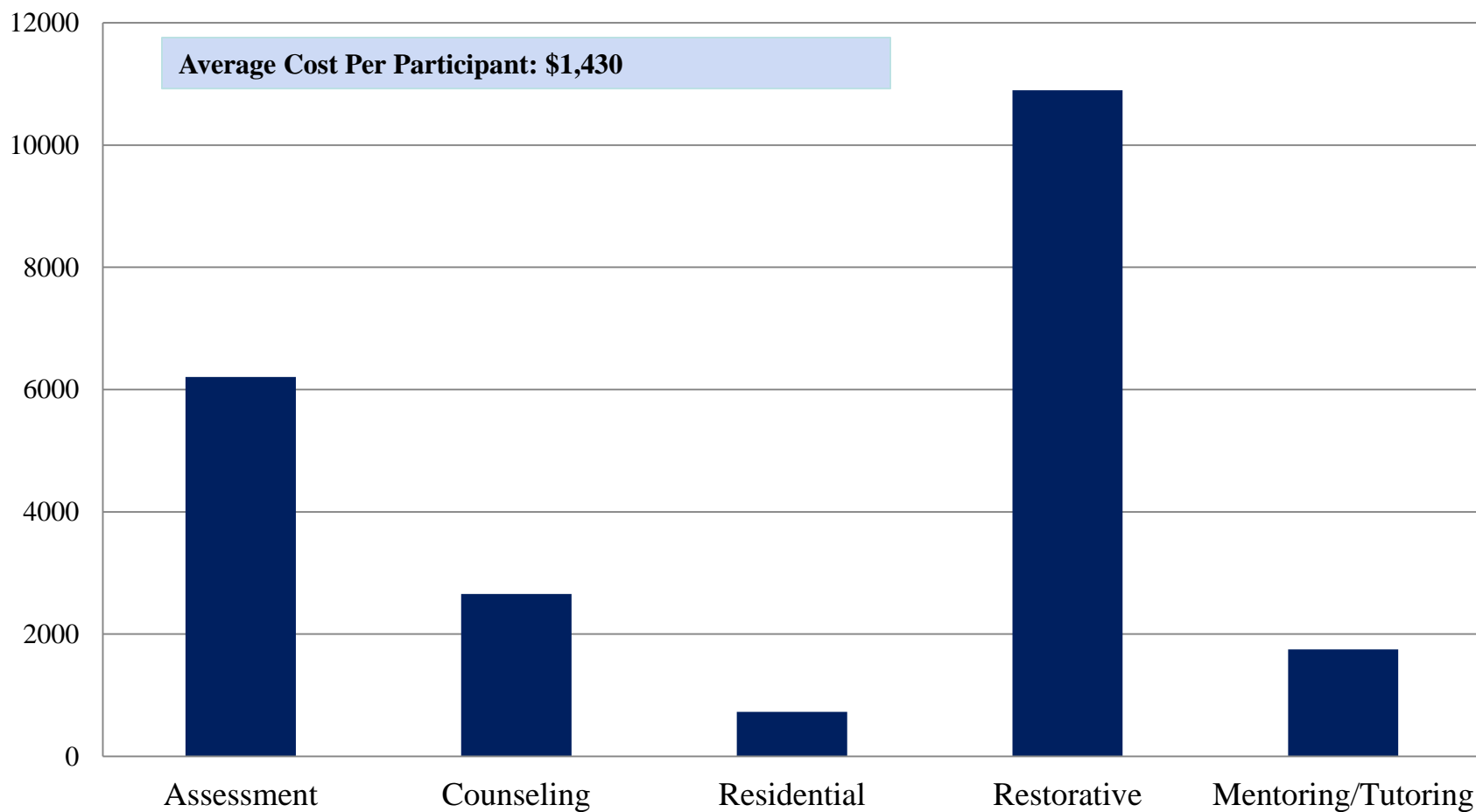
Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils

Make-up of Councils:

- School Superintendent
- Chief of Police
- Sheriff
- District Attorney
- Chief Court Counselor
- Mental Health Director
- Social Services Director
- County Manager
- Substance Abuse Professional
- County Commissioner
- Juvenile Defense Attorney
- 2 persons under 18
- Chief District Judge
- Business Community
- Local Health Director
- United Way/non-profit
- Parks & Recreation
- Members of the Public (7)
- Member of the Faith Community

G.S.. 143B-846

JCPC Programs by Type & Participation



Level II Disposition

Intermediate disposition

- Intensive probation
- Placement in a group home
- House arrest
- Restitution in excess of \$500 or up to 200 hours of community service

Community Services Budget

Program	FY 2015-16 Base Budget
Regular JCPC Fund	\$22,745,217
JCPC-Endorsed Level II Services	\$891,824
Group Homes	\$3,168,162
Eckerd & WestCare Residential Programs	\$6,150,000
Non-Residential	\$4,100,000
	\$37,055,203

JCPC-Endorsed Level II Programs

- Community-specific programs designed to address local needs for Level II youth.
- 401 youth served in FY 2013-14
- Cost: \$2,224 per child
 - \$891,824 total
- Recidivism within 12 months of discharge: 25%

Source: DACJJ, Annual Evaluation of Community Programs, March 1, 2015.

Eckerd Community-Based Programs

- Cognitive behavioral treatment, wrap-around, and aftercare services to Level II offenders.
- 50 Counties
- 402 youth served in FY 2013-14
- \$5,423 per child
 - \$2.6 million total
- Recidivism within 12 months of discharge: 21%

Source: DACJJ, Annual Evaluation of Community Programs, March 1, 2015.

AMIkids

- Functional Family Therapy
- 50 Counties
- 368 youth served in FY 2013-14
- Cost per child: \$4,076
 - \$1.5million total
- Recidivism within 12 months of discharge: 21%

Source: DACJJ, Annual Evaluation of Community Programs, March 1, 2015.

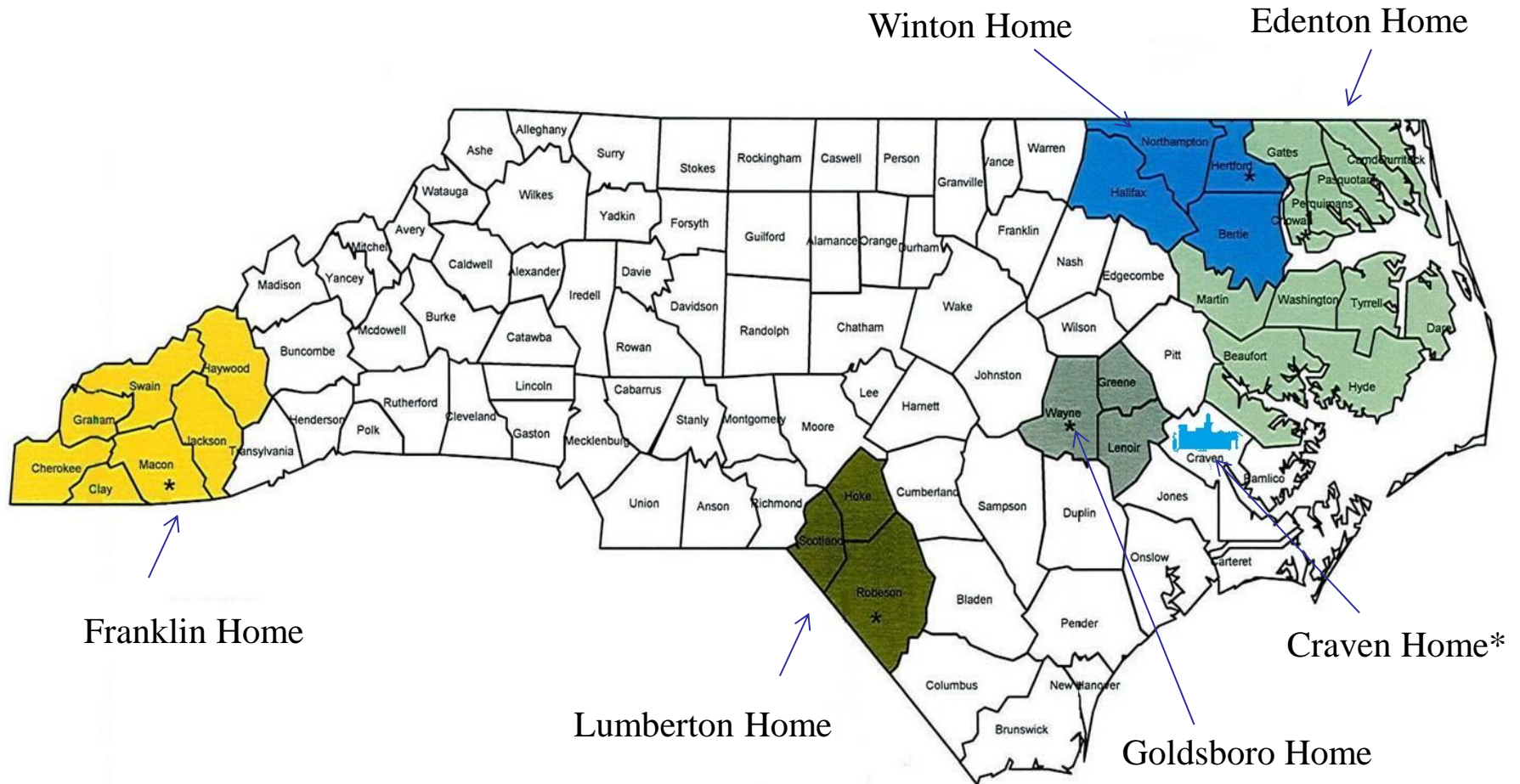
Multipurpose Group Homes

- **Contract with Methodist Home for Children**
- 5 homes--8 beds each; 80 youth served annually
- \$3.2 million or \$28,542 per child served
- 111 youth served in FY 2013-14
- Recidivism rate within 12 months of discharge: 29%



Source: DACJJ, Annual Evaluation of Community Programs, March 2015

Multipurpose Group Homes



Residential Programs

Eckerd Youth Alternatives (boys)

- \$4.7 million contract
- Level II
- 3-month program for 60 boys (201 served in FY 2013-14)
- \$23,479 per juvenile

WestCare (girls)

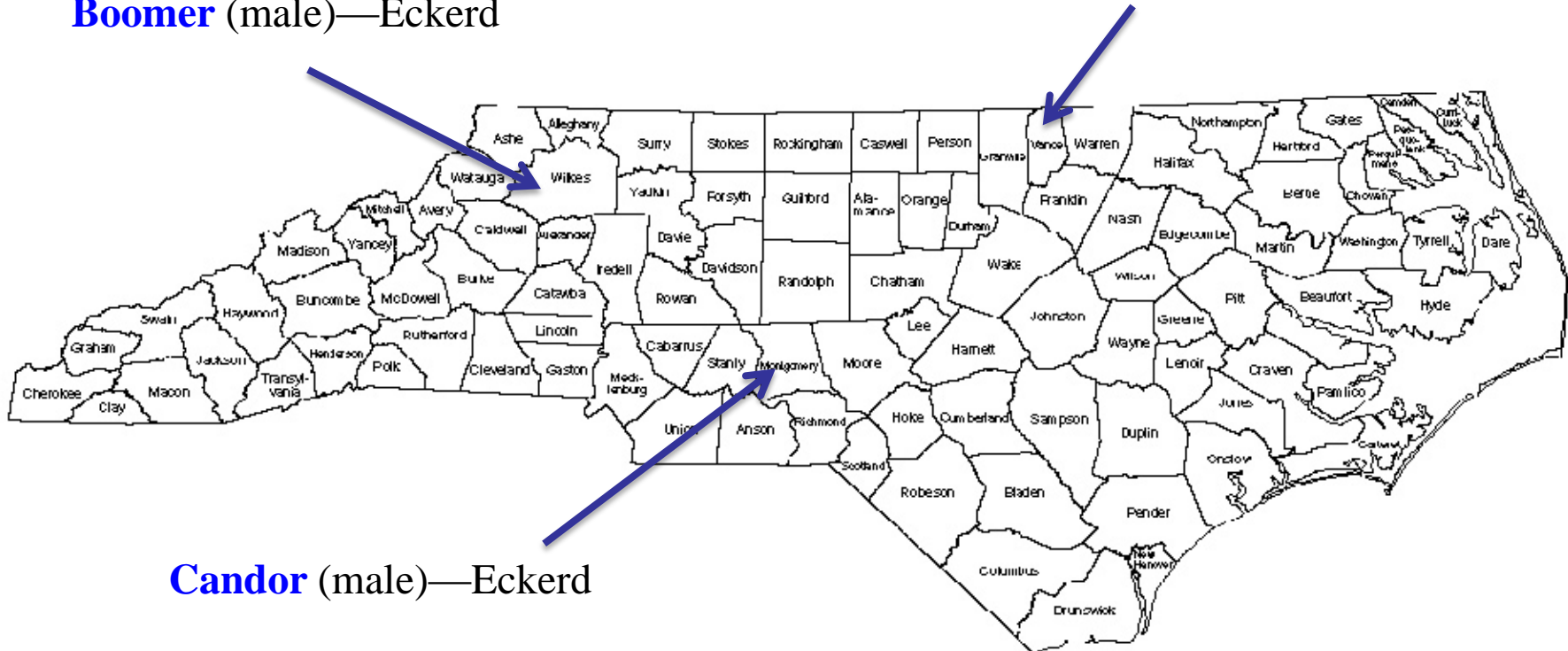
- \$1.45 million contract
- Level II
- 3-month program for 16 girls (56 served in FY 2013-14)
- \$25,877 per juvenile

Source: DACJJ, Annual Evaluation of Community Programs, March 2015

Residential Programs

Boomer (male)—Eckerd

Manson (female)—WestCare



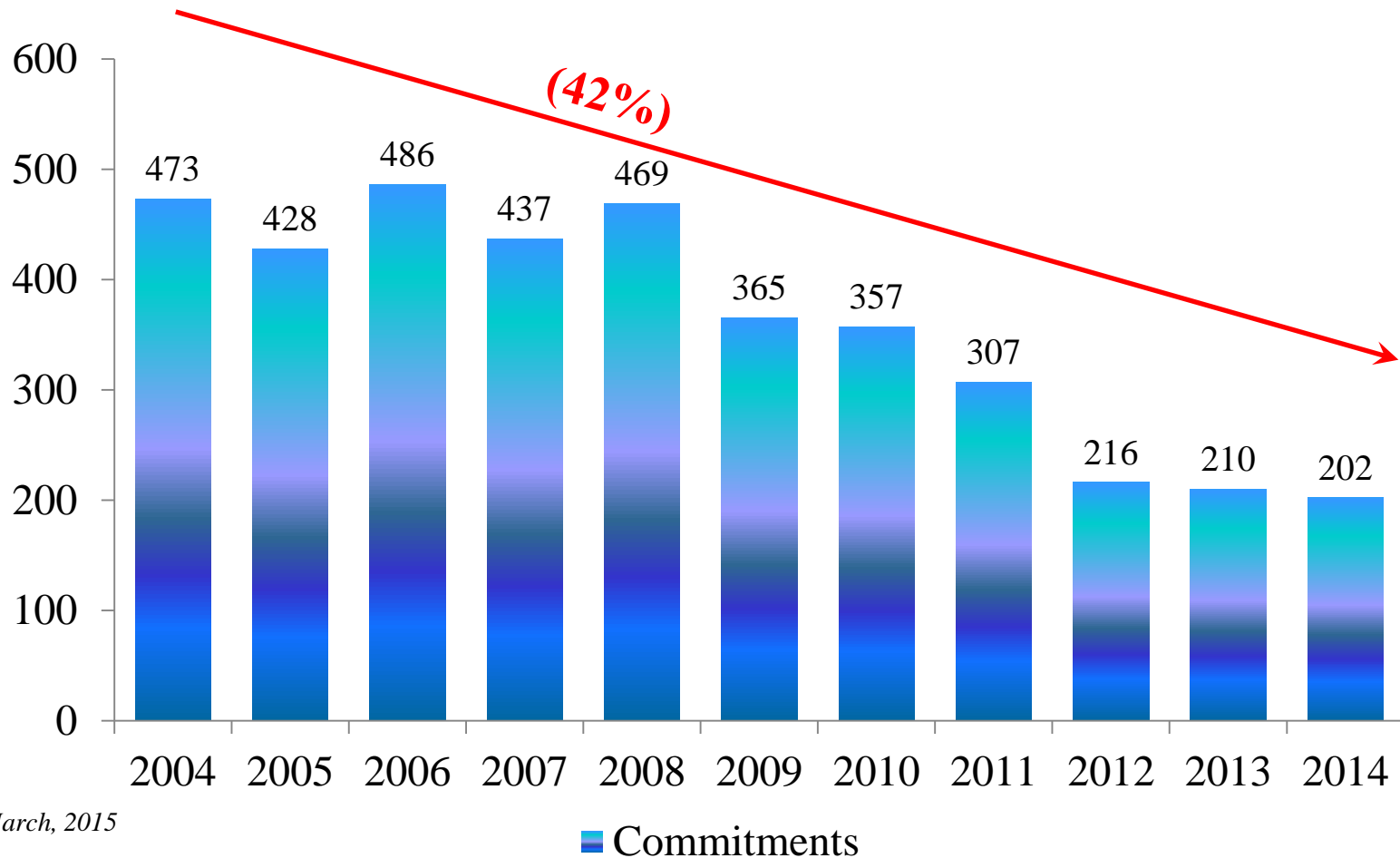
Candor (male)—Eckerd

Level III Disposition

Commitment: a juvenile is committed to DACJJ for placement in a Youth Development Center (YDC). Minimum six months; may be extended.

Youth Development Centers

YDC Commitments Since 2004



* As of March, 2015

Data Source: DACJJ

Youth Development Centers

YDC	Budget Actuals FY		FTE	Capacity	Cost/Bed
	2013-14*				
Cabarrus/Jackson	\$12,448,292		217	112	\$111,145
Chatham	\$3,357,991		70	32	\$121,796
Dillon	\$8,026,550		140	90	\$89,184
Dobbs/Lenoir	\$5,903,695		77	43	\$78,716
Total	\$30,276,012		504	309	\$97,981

Source: DACJJ, Annual Report on Youth Development Centers

2011: Closed Swannanoa and Samarkand YDCs

2012: Closed Edgecombe YDC

2013: Closed Lenoir YDC

Re-Entry Services

- Craven Transitional Home
 - Male, 6-12 month residential program
 - 6 beds serving 16 youth annually
 - \$30,556 per participant
- North Hills Transitional Home (July 2014)
 - Female, 6 to 12 month residential program
 - 5 beds serving 14 youth annually
 - \$32,000 per participant

Source: DACJJ, Annual Report on Community Programs

Recent Budget Actions

2012 Session:

- Closed Edgecombe YDC (\$1,707,982)

2013 Session:

- Closed Lenoir YDC (\$3,446,154)
- Closed Richmond Detention Center (\$1,268,240)
- Closed Buncombe Detention Center (\$951,844)
- Funded a new MPGH in the West \$500,000
- Provided \$1,000,000 in additional funding for community programs
- Funded the Safer Schools Initiative \$311,572
- Juvenile Justice joined with Adult Correction to create DACJJ

Strategic Facilities Plan: 2014

- S.L. 2014-100, Sec 36.4(a): Authorized DPS to use \$1.77 million in repairs and renovation funds to implement the Strategic Facilities Plan.
- Goals:
 - Phasing out underutilized, unsafe or outdated facilities
 - Reopening Edgecombe YDC and Lenoir YDC with expanded bed capacity
 - Reinvesting savings into community programs
 - Adding 16 new crisis beds
 - Opening 5 new transitional homes
 - Funding expanded re-entry services

Status Update

- July 2015: C.A. Dillon D Cottage has been renovated to provide 12 crisis and assessment beds; operational July 1.
- July 2015: Gaston Detention transferred to Stonewall Jackson (32 bed capacity).
- September 2015: Buncombe detention converted to Western MPGH.
- January 2016: Reopen McWhorter Housing unit at Stonewall Jackson, adding 32 beds to the facility.
- January 2016: C.A. Dillon transition to Edgecombe YDC (44 beds).
- May 2016: Dobbs transition to Lenoir YDC (44 beds).